

23. *Cephalophus* sp.

♀ . 129. Fafan.  
Immature. *C. Grimmii* group.

24. *Madoqua Phillipsi*, Thos.

♂ . 126, 130. Harar.

25. *Madoqua Guentheri*, Thos.

♀ . 135. Gerlogobi.

XV.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New Zealand Coleoptera.* By Capt. T. BROWN, F.E.S.

[Concluded from p. 59.]

Group *Otiorhynchidæ*.

*Cecyropa alternata*, sp. n.

*Convex*, broadly ovate, opaque, densely covered with small depressed grey and pale slate-coloured squamæ and minute grey setæ; on the thorax these darker scales form an elongated central cross and near each side an irregular curvate mark; most of the elytral disk is also dark; the alternate interstices are, however, marked by numerous oblong grey spots. The general ground-colour is pale castaneous, but the legs and antennæ are usually ferruginous.

*Rostrum* stout, with a central linear impression and a dark basal spot. *Scrobes* short and well limited. *Scape* covered with white squamæ and slender elongate setæ; *funiculus* shining, with fine grey setæ, second joint obviously shorter than the first, but of similar form, 3-6 moniliform, seventh distinctly larger than the preceding one; *club* short, ovate, articulate. *Thorax* transverse, its sides regularly rounded, but at the base, near each side, there is a constriction which causes an evident gap between that point and the elytra; the base and apex are truncate. *Elytra* distinctly wider than the basal margin of thorax, a little dilated behind the shoulders, gradually narrowed posteriorly, scutellar region slightly elevated; they have series of moderately fine punctures, which towards the apices assume the form of striæ. *Legs* stout, of moderate length, covered with grey scales and

elongate setæ; the inner angulation of the anterior is quite acute, the outer lobe covers the basal joint of the tarsus; the second tarsal joint is barely half the width of the broadly lobate third joint.

*Underside* clothed with flat grey scales and fine setæ. *Prosternum* not deeply emarginate, fringed with setæ. *Front coxæ* not quite contiguous, the middle pair widely separated by the transverse mesosternal lamina, posterior more widely distant.

*Male*.—*Abdomen* nearly fuscous along the middle, basal segment nearly double the length of the second, slightly incurved behind and broadly depressed medially, third and fourth combined but little longer than second, with straight well-defined sutures.

*Female*.—*Basal segment* unimpressed, the fifth with a large fovea-like depression near each side.

In this sex the dark marks on the thorax are not so well defined, the rostrum is rather longer, and the elytra are less attenuate behind.

This species may be distinguished from *C. lineifera* by the absence of discoidal striæ, by the more bead-like intermediate joints of the antennæ, and by the form of the eyes; these in *C. lineifera* are more rotundate, whereas in this species they are almost truncate in front. No. 1736, *C. macularia*, may be recognized by its short posterior tibiæ.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

Port Lyttleton.

One of each sex from Mr. J. J. Walker.

#### *Cecyropa discors*, sp. n.

*Opaque*, pale castaneous, densely clothed with yellowish-grey and pale fuscous squamæ; these latter form some very irregular discoidal spots on the elytra, a cross-like mark on the middle of the thorax, and two or three spots near each side.

This species differs from *C. alternata* in being narrower, in having two shallow longitudinal impressions on the rostrum, but none on the head, in having broadly punctate striæ on the elytra, more pronounced posthumeral dilatations, and more rounded and convex eyes. The grey setæ, though short, are rather longer, and the posterior tarsi are more slender.

The *front coxæ* are contiguous; the second ventral segment is larger, it is not depressed, but only somewhat flattened; the suture is much curved in front; and on the fifth there is only a very slight impression at each side.

There is no other species resembling it.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Port Lyttleton.

One example. Another of Mr. J. J. Walker's discoveries.

*Platyomida brevicornis*, sp. n.

*Piceous*, densely clothed with small, depressed, greyish scales; antennæ and tarsi pitchy red.

*Rostrum* one fourth shorter than the thorax, with a well-defined central carina. *Thorax* one fourth broader than long, slightly wider near the front than it is elsewhere, longitudinally depressed along the middle, rugose-granulate. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* subovate, broader than thorax at the base, shoulders rather narrow and oblique, sides but little curved; striate-punctate, third and fifth interstices end behind in nearly equal nodosities; there are three smaller ones on each side of the posterior declivity, besides some granular elevations.

This species differs from *P. binodes* as follows:—The antennæ are shorter and thicker, the scape only reaches the middle of the eye, the second joint of the funiculus is just appreciably longer than the first, joints 3 to 7, though longer than broad, are nearly oviform and not at all slender. The thorax is not so rough. The elytra are less uneven above, more narrowed towards the base, and the apices, though not divaricate, are evidently narrower. The eyes are more rotundate, instead of being decidedly longitudinally oval. The insect, as a whole, is less brightly coloured.

Length (rostr. incl.) 6, breadth  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

Puysegur Point.

One from Mr. Sandager's collection, forwarded by Mr. Lewis.

*Obs.*—Another, numbered 5194, has the rostrum slightly broader and feebly bisulcate. Elytra broader, with more nodiform shoulders, their series of punctures more regular and distinct, squamosity more infuscate. The scape reaches the back of the eye. This insect is probably a varietal form.

*Tigones dispar*, sp. n.

*Opaque*, subovate, infuscate red, densely squamose, the squamosity variegate, chiefly fusco-testaceous, with three longitudinal dark streaks on the thorax, and irregular, mostly transverse, dark spaces on the elytra, the setæ rather fine, erect, and pale.

*Rostrum* short, pterygiate, nude at apex, indistinctly carinate. *Thorax* subquadrate, base and apex truncate, its sides very slightly curved; its surface not uneven, the punctuation concealed. *Scutellum* distinct, quite pallid. *Elytra* broader than thorax, shoulders oblique, sides very gently rounded but much narrowed behind, apices simple; they are finely striate, but not obviously punctate.

*Legs* stout, nearly concolorous, thickly clothed with scales and fine setæ; the posterior tibiæ with two approximated ciliæ at the extremity outside the tarsi, but without any truncate space there. *Antennæ* sparingly hispid; scape gradually incrassate; funiculus as long as the scape, basal joint rather longer and stouter than the second, joints 3 to 6 differ but little from one another, seventh slightly broader than sixth; club large, oviform, and acuminate.

This is much like *T. cuspidata*, but has a rather shorter rostrum, evidently shorter antennæ, so that the scape does not extend beyond the back of the eye; the thorax is more cylindrical, and, moreover, is without the bare basal tubercle and superficial inequalities seen in no. 1220 (*T. cuspidata*).

♂. Length (rostr. incl.)  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.

Invercargill.

My specimen is from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

#### *Catoptes vexator*, sp. n.

*Subovate*, opaque, piceous; densely clothed with variegated squamæ, greyish yellow predominate, whitish ones usually form a slender elongate central patch and broad lateral spaces on the thorax; on the elytra there are many small irregular spots, dark fuscous ones also occur, whilst short, erect, greyish and dark setæ are distributed over the surface; antennæ and tarsi infuscate red.

*Rostrum* half length of thorax, indistinctly carinate, sparingly hispid at apex. *Thorax* slightly transverse, its sides moderately rounded, without asperities of any kind. *Elytra* wider than thorax at the base, shoulders slightly narrowed, their sides but little curved and very gradually narrowed towards the hind thighs, but behind these the contraction is strongly marked; their rather narrow punctures almost form striæ, the third interstices are slightly elevated throughout, but are scarcely nodose at the summit of the hind declivity.

*Antennæ* with fine pale setæ; scape gradually thickened, it reaches the back of the eye; funiculus longer than the scape, second joint rather shorter than first, joints 3 to 7

submoniliform, the last transverse and rather thicker than the sixth; club oblong-oval.

*Eyes* moderately large, subrotundate, and slightly convex. *Ocular lobes* feebly developed. *Corbels* without any apparent truncate surface outside the posterior tarsi, but ciliate there. *Scrobes* almost visible from above, obsolete near the eyes. Terminal ventral segment with an elongate central fovea.

We have no other species exactly like this.

♂. Length (rostr. incl.) 3, breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Ida Valley.

Another of Mr. Lewis's captures.

*Obs.*—A second example exhibits numerous irregular pitchy-brown spots on the wing-cases and an ill-defined dark space near each side of the throat, and the fifth abdominal segment is unimpressed. The hind body is slightly broader. This probably is the female.

*Catoptes egens*, sp. n.

*Convex*, subovate, rufo-fuscous, antennæ and tarsi paler; covered with small, rounded, yellowish-grey scales, and with series of erect grey setæ on the elytra.

*Rostrum* short, parallel-sided, not ridged, apex setose. *Antennæ* setigerous; scape gradually and considerably incrassate, but not clavate, it attains the back of the eye; funiculus elongate, second joint more slender than the first and nearly as long as that is. *Eyes* oblique, subrotundate. *Thorax* almost as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, feebly constricted in front, not uneven above, rather finely punctate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oviform, wider than thorax at base, shoulders rounded; their punctuation quite serial, third interstices only indistinctly elevated, without nodosities. *Legs* stout, setose, tibiæ flexuous.

*Underside* fusco-rufous, head and prosternum with grey scales, the abdomen with grey hairs. The *prosternum* incurved in front. *Ocular lobes* feebly developed. Apical ventral segment with a broad fovea-like impression occupying quite half of the width.

Undoubtedly allied to Sharp's *C. brevicornis*, but smaller, without variegation, and with a longer thorax. The eyes differ from those of *C. obliquisignatus* in being more rotundate. *C. vastator* has the rostrum medially carinate and more expanded in front. Its thorax is widest near the front. The third and fifth elytral interstices are nodiform behind.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , breadth  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

Ida Valley.

My specimen was found by Mr. Lewis.

*Catoptes duplex*, sp. n.

*Subelongate*, dull fuscous, sometimes reddish, densely covered with small depressed rounded squamæ which are either pale or dark brown; occasionally, however, paler ones are interspersed; there are also a few short erect grey setæ; antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, legs often rufescent.

*Rostrum* and head conjointly about as long as the thorax; the rostrum with two shallow grooves separated by a central carina, lateral ridges indistinct, its apex red, punctate, and nearly nude, there being only a few erect yellow hairs. *Eyes* free, obliquely oval, acuminate towards the front, nearly flat, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* thinly pubescent; scape slightly incrassate, reaching backwards to behind the eyes; funiculus longer than the scape, basal two joints almost equal, third elongate yet distinctly shorter than the preceding ones; club elongate-oval, articulate. *Thorax* almost as long as it is broad, its sides rounded, widest at the middle; it is moderately convex, without apparent inequalities, and its punctuation is concealed by the squamosity. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* evidently broader than the thorax at the base, oblong, much narrowed posteriorly; the apices, however, are not acuminate, they are striate-punctate; the third interstices are slightly raised near the base, more so behind, where they terminate in a nodiform elevation on top of the declivity, near which the suture also is a little elevated. *Legs* clothed with a few scales, grey setæ, and slender hairs; tibiæ flexuous, the extremity of the posterior with a very thin space between the ciliæ.

*Underside* thickly clothed with minute greyish scales and slender decumbent setæ. Prosternum deeply incurved, coxæ contiguous. Basal ventral segment medially emarginate, so that in the middle it is but little longer than the second; both are broadly but only slightly depressed, third and fourth short, the terminal with a median impression.

The male is rather narrower and the broadest part of the thorax is before the middle.

The *ocular lobes* are feebly developed. The *scrobes* are deep in front, but become vague towards the lower part of the eye. The *mandibular scar* is distinct. The soles of the *tarsi* are pilose; the second and third joints of the anterior are, however, more scantily clothed, the third is bilobed.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

Ida Valley, Otago.

Five examples from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

*Obs.*—This is one of several species that do not accord

exactly with *Catoptes*, *Brachyolus*, or *Inophlæus*, but partake more or less the structure and appearance of all three. In order to avoid confusion it will be necessary before long to redescribe these genera and define their limits more accurately; when that is accomplished the aberrant species alluded to above may be referred to new but certainly very intermediate genera. As I have not seen some of these species as yet, and as very few examples of some others are possessed by me, the difficult task must be allowed to stand over at present.

*Inophlæus sternalis*, sp. n.

*Subplanate*, elongate, opaque, fusco-piceous; densely covered with minute, depressed, rotundate squamæ of a pale obscure reddish hue, and with series of decumbent pallid setæ; legs, antennæ, and tip of rostrum rufescent.

*Rostrum* rather shorter than thorax, with a distinct median carina. *Thorax* one fifth broader than it is long, a little rounded and prominent laterally before the middle, base and apex truncate; along the middle of the disk there is a broad impression, which is deepest behind; between this and each side there are two flattened spaces, one near the front, the other at the base; these cause the surface to appear uneven, there is no discernible punctuation; the sides are blackish. *Scutellum* distinct, with ochraceous scales. *Elytra* broader than thorax at the base, about twice as long as they are broad, nearly parallel-sided for two-thirds of their length, humeral angles oblique, apices a little divergent and prolonged, but not acute; the dorsum is flat, with four series of elongate punctures on each elytron; the fifth interstices are gradually raised backwards and terminate abruptly in horizontal nodosities at the summit of the apical declivity; two other nodosities are placed further back and nearer to the suture; the narrow hinder part bears pallid scales; their sides are vertical and have three series of punctures along each.

*Legs* long and moderately slender. *Tarsi* pilose, third joint deeply lobate. *Antennæ* finely setose; scape gradually incrassate and attaining the back of the eye; basal two joints of the funiculus equally elongate, the following four decrease in length and are nearly oviform, the seventh is almost obconical; club elongate-oval, apparently four-jointed.

The *ocular lobes* are well developed, so that the prosternum seems abruptly emarginate. *Corbels* of hind tibiæ flattened, but with a narrow external space bordered with ciliæ.

When compared with the typical species (*I. inuus*), it will be noticed that the bald triangular apical portion of the rostrum is more distinctly marked off, the eyes are less acuminate in front, the prosternum is more suddenly and deeply incurved, and the basal two segments of the abdomen are relatively longer.

Length (rostr. incl.) 5, breadth 2 lines.

Riverton.

One received from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

*Inophtæus discrepans*, sp. n.

*Subopaque*, piceous, covered with small greyish-yellow scales and numerous erect grey setæ; antennæ pitchy red, tarsi infusate red.

*Rostrum* one fourth shorter than thorax, feebly tricarinate. *Thorax* only slightly broader than long, moderately rounded laterally; tuberculate-rugose, rufescent, and finely punctured in front. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* ample, nearly double the width of the thorax, shoulders curvedly narrowed, sides nearly straight but much contracted posteriorly, declivity almost vertical, with somewhat acutely prolonged apices; dorsum slightly convex; the punctures are disposed in series, but at the base the inner two on each elytron form grooves, and there the suture and third interstices are a little raised, the third and fifth interstices at the top of the declivity are nodiform, and below these nodosities the suture is slightly elevated.

*Underside* fusco-piceous, clothed with inconspicuous scales and grey setæ. Prosternum incurved. Metasternum with a distinct fovea on the middle at the base. Second ventral segment in the middle nearly as long as the first, the suture strongly sinuate, the fifth with an elongate central depression.

*Antennæ* elongate, finely hispid; scape gradually but only moderately thickened, it reaches the hind margin of the eye; funiculus (exclusive of the four-jointed club) of the same length as the scape, basal two articulations of equal length, third distinctly shorter than second, joints 4 to 7 decrease in length.

*Scrobes* open above in front, but become vague towards the lower part of the eyes, these latter rounded above, but acuminate below. *Ocular lobes* but little developed and minutely ciliate. Posterior *tibiæ* at the extremity with a narrow truncate space, bordered with two series of ciliæ. Basal joint of the *tarsi* scantily clothed.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lines.



One from Mr. Sandager's collection, under the number 5392, sent by Mr. Lewis.

Another specimen (no. 5391), sent by Mr. Lewis as the male, is a much narrower *Catoptes*-like insect, having well-developed ocular lobes. Its rostrum is rather longer and even more feebly carinate. The thorax appears narrower and is not obviously rugose. The elytra are almost twice as long as broad, with simple apices, the first and third interstices are only indistinctly raised at the base, the third and fifth are less evidently elevated and nodose behind, and the hind declivity is more gradual. The basal two ventral segments are flattened and the fifth is simple. The basal joint of the posterior tarsi is almost nude underneath and the truncate external surface of the tibiæ is extremely narrow.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

*Inophlæus longicornis*, sp. n.

*Oblong*, moderately narrow, opaque; fusco-piceous, densely clothed with small, round, flat, fusco-testaceous and pitchy squamæ, which, however, do not form definite spots; there are also some coarse setæ, these on the hind body are serial; antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous.

*Rostrum* subparallel, slightly expanded at apex, tricarinate, one fourth shorter than thorax. *Antennæ* elongate, extending backwards to the humeral angles, with fine grey setæ; scape rather slender, attaining the back of the eye; funiculus with the basal two joints equally elongate, third and fourth nearly equal, distinctly shorter than the preceding ones, fifth rather smaller than seventh; club elongate-oval, finely pubescent. *Thorax* moderately rounded laterally, widest before the middle, rather more narrowed in front than behind; it is about as long as broad, its surface is irregularly rugose and has a shallow median furrow. *Scutellum* distinct, greyish. *Elytra* oblong, shoulders gently rounded, so as scarcely to exceed the base of the thorax in width, their sides nearly straight, but much narrowed apically; disk nearly plane, with series of punctures, third and fifth interstices moderately elevated and terminating in nodosities on top of the declivity, sutural region horizontally prolonged so as to form a duplicated protuberance, which, however, hardly extends beyond the top of the posterior declivity.

*Legs* elongate, femora medially incrassate; tibiæ flexuous, anterior mucronate.

*Scrobes* deep in front, but, owing to the squamosity, *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 7. Vol. xiv.

appearing shallow before reaching the lower angle of the eyes. *Ocular lobes* well developed. *Corbels* of posterior tibiæ cavernous, the external truncate surface of moderate breadth and with inner and outer ciliæ. Basal *ventral segment* deeply impressed between the coxæ.

*Male*.—The basal four antennal joints, though decreasing slightly, are not far from being equal in length; the terminal three are nearly twice as long as they are broad.

Evidently allied to *I. rhesus*, of narrower outline, differently coloured, with longer antennæ and club, smaller elytral punctures, &c. From *I. suturalis* it may be readily distinguished by the more obviously carinate rostrum, narrower hind body, and longer thorax.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{3}{8}$  lines.

Dyers Pass, Canterbury.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Suter for my specimens.

#### Group *Cylindrorhinidæ*.

##### *Pparchus*, gen. nov.

Allied to *Sargon*, the rostrum more expanded in front, yet less so than in *Anagotus*. The *scrobes* become vague behind and are directed to the lower surface. The *eyes* are transverse, almost truncate in front, and rather near the thoracic margin. *Ocular lobes* only feebly developed, but the prosternum is distinctly emarginated. The *scape* is shorter and just touches the front of the eye. The *funiculus* is longer than the scape, the basal two joints are equal and moderately long, joints 3 and 4 are longer than broad, and 5 to 7 are bead-like. *Club* oviform, pointed, and pubescent. The *tarsi* have dense brush-like soles, but with a bare linear space along the middle; their third joint is deeply bilobed. Anterior *coxæ* slightly separated.

In *Phoxoteles* the eyes touch the front of the thorax and the tarsi are narrow, with scantily clad soles. In *Pheo-phanus* the eyes and scrobes are very similar, but the ocular lobes are well developed and the tarsal vestiture is very scanty.

##### *Pparchus Lewisi*, sp. n.

*Elongate*, piceous, covered with depressed, greyish, rather elongate scales.

*Rostrum* slightly shorter than the thorax, feebly tricarinate above, its apex with a few yellowish setæ, but otherwise nude, and irregularly punctate. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, subcylindrical, widest near the front, evidently

narrower behind, and there nearly parallel-sided, apex medially emarginate, base truncate; its surface is uneven, there is a broad longitudinal depression behind the middle, some punctures are visible near the front, but the rest of the sculpture consists of short, irregular, shining rugæ, those near the base are transverse, the others longitudinal; the deflexed sides are coarsely punctate-rugose. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, oviform, wider than thorax at base, shoulders rather narrow; the third interstices are distinctly elevated from the base to the top of the posterior declivity, but do not become nodiform there, they being slightly raised nearly as far as the apices; the fifth are also cariniform, but do not extend so far back; the seventh unite with the third at the extremity; between each of these there are two series of ill-defined coarse punctures; the apices are deliscent, but not projecting.

*Underside* irregularly punctate, clothed with grey setiform scales. Abdomen elongate, basal segment broadly depressed medially, longer than second, third and fourth moderately short, fifth nearly as long as the preceding two taken together, sixth very short and curvate. *Legs* normal.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth 3 lines.

Ida Valley.

The name of its discoverer, Mr. J. H. Lewis, is applied to this fine weevil. The specimen is unique.

#### TOCRIS, gen. nov.

*Body* oblong. *Head* and *rostrum* broad and flat, conjointly as long as the thorax and almost as broad as that is; the rostrum pterygiate at apex. *Scrobes* open above, deep, rather abruptly bent towards the lower surface, but not reaching the eyes. *Scape* straight and gradually incrassate, it attains the back of the eye. *Funiculus* evidently longer than the scape; basal three joints only moderately elongate, the first slightly longer than either of the following two; fourth longer than broad; joints 5 to 7 almost bead-like; club large, oval. *Eyes* distant from thorax and from each other, distinctly faceted, quite transverse, narrow in the longitudinal direction, acuminate below. *Thorax* subquadrate, narrowed behind, base and apex truncate, ocular lobes obsolete. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, a little wider than the thorax at the base. *Legs* elongate, femora moderately clavate. *Tibiae* mucronate, the posterior without any external truncature at the extremity. *Tarsi* rather narrow, basal three joints distinctly longer than

broad, the third with rather short lobes; their soles almost bare, being only fringed with fine setæ.

*Prosternum* incurved. *Front coxæ* almost contiguous, the intermediate moderately, the posterior widely separated. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* with six segments; the basal, in the middle, nearly twice the length of the second, third and fourth short, fifth nearly as long as the preceding two combined, sixth very short and curvate, sublunate.

In appearance, owing to the thick short rostrum, the typical species approaches some Australian genera (*Psalidura*, *Talaurhinus*, and *Sclerorhinus*, for example), but in structure these are really quite dissimilar. There is no resemblance between it and any other New Zealand form.

*Tocris latirostris*, sp. n.

*Subopaque*, black, sparsely clothed with decumbent, slender, grey squamæ; antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous.

*Rostrum* rather flat, with a slight cariniform elevation at each side extending from the antennal insertion towards the inner or upper part of the eye, and with a feeble central carina; its surface and sides irregularly punctate and more squamositate than the rest of the body; its apex and the mandibles form a nearly perpendicular face. *Head* short, with an interocular fovea. *Antennæ* sparingly setose, club finely pubescent. *Thorax* broadly rounded laterally at its widest portion, the frontal half, the hinder part is almost suddenly narrowed, has straight sides and rectangular angles; its surface somewhat uneven, there being a longitudinal depression behind the middle and a broad oblique one near each side in front; its punctuation is not very coarse or close, but behind the middle becomes irregular and quite rugose. *Elytra* very little rounded laterally, each with six series of punctures, those near the sides very coarse; the third, fourth, and fifth interstices are a little elevated from the base to the hind declivity, which, however, is not abrupt, but the sides are vertical.

*Underside* punctate, similar in colour and vestiture to the upper surface. Fifth ventral segment with a broad apical impression.

Length (rostr. incl.) 6, breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Ben Lomond, Lake Wakatipu.

One example found by Mr. G. Howie and forwarded by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Rhyparosomidæ.

*Pachyprypnus modicus*, sp. n.

*Pyriiform*, opaque, fuscous black, covered with greyish-yellow sappy matter and patches of squamiform setæ; antennæ obscure red, tarsi red.

*Rostrum* strongly arched, feebly grooved or carinate in front, somewhat ridged and thickly squamositate behind, but without well-marked crests; it is gradually but considerably thickened towards the eyes. *Antennæ* clothed with fine brassy setæ; scape clavate, attaining just beyond the middle of the eye; funiculus gradually incrassate, stout, second joint as long as but more slender than first, seventh subquadrate; club red, compact, nearly round. *Eyes* distant from thorax and from each other, most prominent behind. *Thorax* subcylindrical, as long as broad, basal region depressed; with three moderate, longitudinal, setose elevations extending from the apex to beyond the middle. *Elytra* emarginated and closely adapted to the thorax at the base, where they are of the same width; the scutellar area is depressed; they are broadest near the almost vertical posterior declivity; their sculpture indefinite, consisting seemingly of series of coarse distant punctures; they bear several small setose elevations, these, however, are not conspicuous.

*Legs* stout, coarsely setose; the two hinder pairs of tibiæ gradually expanded, not flexuous, all mucronate.

Considerably smaller than either nos. 762 or 1413, and of peculiarly rounded outline posteriorly. The hollowed portion of the penultimate joint of the hind tarsi is very small, just sufficient for the insertion of the claw-joint; this latter is large, curved, and thickened towards the extremity.

Length (rostr. excl.)  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , breadth  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.

Rangiahua, Hokianga.

I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Graham, a farmer of that district, for the only specimen I have seen.

*Clypeorhynchus inophlæoides*, sp. n.

*Elongate*, uneven; opaque, fusco-piceous, irregularly clothed with dull tawny hair-like scales; antennæ and tarsi rufescent.

*Rostrum* and head equal to the thorax in length, the former indefinitely tricarinate and coarsely punctured, its apical portion nude and distantly punctate. *Eyes* oblique, oviform. *Head* with an elongate central fovea. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, subcylindrical, widest before the middle, with tubercular sculpture and a deep median furrow. *Elytra* a

little broader than thorax at the base, their length twice that of the breadth; disk somewhat flattened, with a broad impression a'ong each side of the suture; scutellar region also depressed, the surface therefore uneven but without distinct punctures or striæ; the sides are vertical and slightly uneven and gently narrowed posteriorly, on each there are five or six series of distinct punctures; the apical portion is much narrowed and nearly perpendicular, on the top there is a pair of conspicuous nodosities, there is also a smaller one below each of these.

*Antennæ* slender and elongate, sparingly setose; scape clavate and attaining front of thorax; basal joint of funiculus flexuous and double the length of the elongate following one, third and fourth longer than broad, joints 5 to 7 moniliform; club elongate-oval, terminal joint evidently longer than either of the preceding two. *Femora* slender at base, inflated medially; tibiæ flexuose; tarsi with yellow setæ, their third joint deeply lobed.

The *ocular lobes* are moderately developed, not so much so as in *C. gracilipes*. The *prosternum* is deeply emarginate and very coarsely punctured. The *abdomen* bears a few pale depressed setæ, the basal segment is longer than the second, with the suture incurved, the following two are short, with straight sutures.

This species, owing to its *Inophlæus*-like hind body, is the most remarkable member of the genus.

Length (rostr. incl.)  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , breadth 2 lines.

Invercargill.

A single specimen received from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

#### BÆOSOMUS, gen. nov.

*Body* subovate. *Rostrum* stout, subparallel, nearly as long as thorax. *Scrobes* deep, oblique, extending from near apex to lower part of eyes. *Scape* short, basal half slender, the other strongly incrassate, it attains the eye. *Funiculus* 6-articulate, first joint slender at base, but much dilated apically, about two thirds the length of the other five combined, joints 2-6 short, gradually expanded. *Club* ovate, apparently compact, almost equalling the funicle in length. *Eyes* widely distant above, free from thorax, small and rather flat, transverse. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, bisinuate at base, more contracted in front than behind. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* subovate, broader than thorax. *Legs* stout. *Femora* clavate, briefly grooved near extremity. *Tibiæ* flexuous, with well-developed apical spurs. *Tarsi*

short, their soles sparsely setose; penultimate joint entire underneath, excavate above. *Claws* simple.

*Prosternum* deeply incurved, the obtuse outer angles of the emargination representing ocular lobes. *Anterior coxæ* prominent, globose, contiguous, and situated near the hind margin; the intermediate moderately, the posterior widely separated. *Metasternum* short, plane or concave. *Abdomen* narrowed behind, second segment as long as the metasternum, the first much longer; there is a eurvate impression between these; third and fourth very short, with deep straight sutures.

In some respects *Bantiades* approaches this genus; it is, however, well differentiated by the strongly dentiform thighs and seven-jointed funicle.

*Beosomus tacitus*, sp. n.

*Convex*, piceous, densely covered above and below with greyish sappy or easily-detached scale-like matter which usually conceals the sculpture.

*Rostrum* closely and coarsely sculptured. *Thorax* rather broader than long, rounded laterally, somewhat uneven, coarsely and closely punctate. *Elytra* broader than thorax at base, truncate in the male, bisinuate in the female; there are two slight basal elevations on the third interstices and two small ones on the top of the posterior declivity: the other nodiform elevations are still smaller and inconspicuous, the hinder part is nearly vertical; they are regularly striate, and the interstices are strongly transversely rugose; in the female there are series of minute nodules.

*Male*.—*Rostrum* thick, slightly arched, almost parallel-sided. Antennæ inserted before the middle.

*Female*.—*Rostrum* slightly narrowed and nearly bare in front of the antennal insertion, nearly one third of the whole length.

*Metasternum* and basal ventral segment flat or broadly impressed.

Length (rostr. incl.) 1-1½, breadth nearly ½ line.

Ida Valley.

About a dozen examples from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group *Erirehinidæ*.

*Philacta maculifera*, sp. n.

*Subovate*, convex, moderately nitid, pale testaceous, covered with decumbent greyish hairs, which on the thoracic

disk are disposed transversely; on the alternate elytral interstices there are some darker oblong spots.

*Rostrum* elongate and slender, arched, slightly expanded and infusate in front. *Mandibles* prominent. *Thorax* transverse, rounded laterally, constricted at the base and apex, its punctuation moderately fine and close. *Scutellum* large, albescent. *Elytra* large, broader than the thorax at the base, with rounded shoulders, widest near the middle; there are three finely punctured discoidal striæ on each, beyond these the sculpture consists of series of punctures.

*Femora* moderately inflated near the middle, but not dentate. *Tibiæ* incurved and quite unarmed, but deeply excavate at the extremity. *Tarsi* pilose underneath; the middle of the third joint, however, is apparently nude.

*Prosternum* truncate and densely ciliate in front. *Front coxæ* prominent and contiguous, situated at the extreme base of the prosternum; the intermediate moderately separated by the mesosternal process; the posterior widely distant, their cavities extending to the epipleuræ. *Abdomen* slightly convex, basal segment one third longer than the second and medially emarginate behind, third and fourth conjointly longer than the second.

The *antennæ* are more elongate and slender than in the typical species, no. 789; the scape is clavate at the extremity; the basal joint of the funiculus is nearly twice the length of the second, joints 4-6 are transverse; club oval, triarticulate. The elytral striæ are narrower and the punctures are finer and more distant from one another, and the shoulders are less narrowed. The eyes are rotundate, rather large, moderately convex, and quite free from the thoracic margin. The insect is larger, brighter, and more glossy than *P. testacea*, which, moreover, is unspotted.

Length (rostr. excl.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1\frac{3}{8}$  lines.

Port Lyttleton.

Three examples from Mr. J. J. Walker.

#### *Oreocharis ferruginea*, sp. n.

*Elongate*, subopaque, brick-red, dorsum covered with fulvescent squamæ; on the elytral disk numerous erect pallid setæ occur, but on the sides and on the legs the setæ are greyish and more slender; the side of each clytron is nearly nude and red, so as to form a marked contrast to the upper surface.

*Rostrum* stout, subparallel, punctate, nearly nude, with an indistinct central carina. *Mandibles* somewhat prominent.



*Head* broader than the rostrum, punctate. *Eyes* rotundate, convex, widely separated above, and distant from the thorax. *Scape* flexuous, slender at base. *Funiculus* not longer than the scape, basal joint evidently largest, the following two longer than broad, joints 4-6 small and moniliform; *club* nearly as long as the funicle, elongate-oval, its basal articulation two or three times longer than the preceding sixth joint, the second still larger, third apparently entire and about twice the length of the preceding two taken together. *Thorax* slightly narrowed and constricted anteriorly, base and apex truncate, the length and breadth about equal, punctate; on some places individual scales are wanting, thus causing an almost maculate appearance. *Scutellum* elongate. *Elytra* elongate, nearly twice the width of the thorax at the base, moderately narrowed behind; the red sides are punctate-striate, but the discoidal portion, though punctured, does not exhibit well-marked striæ. *Femora* moderately inflated, the front pair emarginate near the extremity, the others strongly angulated.

An easily recognized species, owing to its bright coloration and rather large size.

Length (rostr. excl.)  $2\frac{5}{8}$ , breadth 1 line.

Nelson Mountains.

One mounted specimen kindly sent to me by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

*Oreocharis pullata*, sp. n.

*Nitid*, pitchy black, knees and tarsi castaneous, thinly clothed with inconspicuous cinereous pubescence.

*Rostrum* longitudinally finely punctate-rugose. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, its sides a little rounded, distinctly constricted near the apex, moderately coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* evidently wider than the thorax at the base, rather gradually narrowed posteriorly, striate-punctate, the striæ distinct towards the apices; interstices finely punctured, on some parts appearing slightly rugose. *Legs* elongate, middle and hind femora strongly angulated underneath; posterior tibiæ incurved.

Somewhat similar to *O. cyanea* (no. 1267), but with a longer rostrum, without any interocular impression, and with more distinct elytral sculpture and more prominent shoulders.

Length (rostr. excl.) 2, breadth  $\frac{7}{8}$  line.

Nelson Mountains.

A single mounted example, received from Mr. G. V. Hudson.

## Group Scolopteridæ.

## GONOROPTERUS, gen. nov.

*Body* squamose. *Rostrum*, in repose, extending to middle coxæ. Scrobes beginning near apex and extending towards lower part of eyes. *Head* twice width of rostrum. *Eyes* large, rather flat, rounded above, somewhat angulate below in front. *Thorax* longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, bisinuate at base, armed in front with two stout, horizontal, spiniform processes. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* broader than thorax, humeral angles with large, obtuse, horizontal angulations, apices acuminate, the disk with two large prominences. *Legs* normal; anterior femora simple, the intermediate and posterior with spiniform angulations underneath; hind tibiæ flexuous.

The genus must be placed near *Ancistropterus*; it most nearly resembles *A. pilosus*, but differs therefrom in having a broader rostrum, large, depressed, and quite lateral eyes, acuminate or spiniform elytral apices, and more especially in having prominent thoracic spines; this last character, indeed, differentiates it from all the genera of the Scolopteridæ.

*Gonopterus spinicollis*, sp. n.

*Piceous*, a little nitid, legs and antennæ rufo-castaneous; clothed with variegated scales, on some parts these resemble the derm in colour, on others they are dull grey and inconspicuous, but for the most part, particularly on the sternum and femora, they are sordid yellow; in shape, too, the squamæ differ, some being minute and rounded, whilst others are slender and elongate; they are depressed, and do not apparently form spots or bands, though perfect specimens may be better marked.

*Rostrum* finely quadricarinate, but with the apex smooth and somewhat expanded. *Thorax* rather finely and irregularly punctured. *Elytra* coarsely striate-punctate; near the base, however, the sculpture is nearly obsolete; the discoidal tubercles are large and directed outwards as well as upwards; in line with these, but a little further back, there are two slight, elongate, nodiform elevations, and on each of the fifth interstices, towards the extremity, there is a similar small elevation; the sides from the humeral angulations backwards are vertical or somewhat inflexed. *Tarsi* pilose, their penultimate joint short and lobate. *Claws* not dentate.

Length (rostr. excl.) 3, breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Wanganui.

Described from an old imperfect specimen, marked A, which was given to me by Mr. Marshall many years ago. As no other example has been found since then, I thought it advisable to describe it.

Group *Cryptorhynchidæ*.

*Crisius dorsalis*, sp. n.

*Variagate*, piceous, rostrum and legs reddish.

*Rostrum* stout, nearly as long as the head and thorax, its base with rufescent squamæ, the sculpture linear, but finely punctate at the extremity. *Thorax* slightly transverse, its apical third constricted and bearing a pair of small obtuse crests, the basal portion closely and coarsely punctured and nearly covered with red scales, there being only a few ochraceous ones near each side; there are two median squamose elevations in front and two smaller ones near the base, which therefore appears as if it were longitudinally depressed; its sides are a little uneven. *Scutellum* invisible or very minute. *Elytra* broader than the thorax at the base, much narrowed posteriorly; each shoulder has an oblique oblong elevation; there are seven unequal nodosities along each side, the fifth and sixth are small, the seventh is placed near the apex; on the dorsum there are several nodosities of variable size, the squamosity is chiefly ferruginous, but the flattened basal median area is covered with minute pallid scales; on this pale portion and along the hind slope there are four series of punctures which almost form striæ behind; the external punctuation is interrupted. *Legs* squamose, the tibiæ with 1 pale outstanding setiform scales.

This is smaller than *C. obesulus*, Sharp, and may be distinguished therefrom by the coarse thoracic punctuation, obsolete scutellum, less dentiform femora, coarsely uneven elytral margins, contracted posterior portion, and by the pale flattened space.

Length (rostr. excl.) 2, breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

Forty Mile Bush.

Described from a specimen which was found by Mr. H. Suter.

Group *Cossonidæ*.

*Pentarthrum crassellum*, sp. n.

*Subcylindrical*, moderately shining, rufo-piceous, bearing many minute grey hairs, which on the posterior declivity

become yellow and more obvious; antennæ and tarsi pitchy red.

*Rostrum* quite cylindric, stout, moderately finely but distinctly punctate, more coarsely and rugosely between the prominent eyes; these latter are sharply limited by the large smooth neck. *Thorax* quite one third longer than broad, rounded towards the base, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, abruptly constricted there; its surface is coarsely and moderately closely punctured, but more finely and closely near the apex. *Scutellum* distinct, rounded. *Elytra* parallel-sided; the hind slope, however, is somewhat contracted, so that the lateral margins there seem expanded; there is a distinct sutural notch at the apex; they are punctate-striate, the punctures are close and coarse, so that the striæ appear crenate, the interstices bear fine serial punctures. *Antennæ* normal, basal joint of the funiculus evidently larger than the second, club rather narrow and pubescent.

*P. porcatum*, Sharp (no. 2198), may be readily separated by the absence of hairs and interstitial punctures. From the female of *P. punctatissimum* (no. 2194) it is distinguished by the darker colour, larger size, more distinctly punctured rostrum, more coarsely but less rugosely sculptured thorax, larger scutellum, deeper and more coarsely punctured elytral striæ, and narrower antennal club. The other allies of the *P. sculpturatum* group, with each of which it has been compared, present more or less obvious differences.

Length (rostr. incl.) nearly 2, breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Picton.

A single female, found by Mr. J. J. Walker.

#### HECTÆUS, gen. nov.

*Body* elongate. *Thorax* ovate-cylindric. *Elytra* elongate-oblong. *Scutellum* absent. *Legs* long. *Anterior tibiae* without hooks, but acute at the apices. *Tarsi* rather short, third joint bilobed but not expanded, the terminal about equal in length to the preceding three combined, with two claws. *Antennæ* finely setose, long and stout, inserted above at the apex of the rostrum. *Scape* slightly flexuous, gradually incrassate, attaining the thoracic margin. *Funiculus* as long as the scape, 7-articulate, basal joint longest, second slightly longer than broad, third and fourth subquadrate, seventh transverse, slightly broader than its predecessor; club ovate, compact. *Eyes* absent or abortive, not visible.

*Prosternum* elongate, emarginate; front *coxæ* prominent, slightly separated, placed near the basal margin; the inter-

mediate pair distinctly, the posterior widely distant. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* elongate, basal two segments broadly impressed, the first longest, third and fourth moderately short, with deep straight sutures.

The *rostrum* is about half the length of the thorax, and is almost pterygiate at the apex, so that the scrobes are quite open above and somewhat similar to those of an *Otiorynchus*. As the insect is blind and without the scutellum and the tibial hooks, its position in the section having a seven-jointed funiculus is apparently unique.

*Hectæus rubidus*, sp. n.

*Body* moderately convex, a little nitid, ferruginous; antennæ and tarsi testaceous; its clothing consists of a few erect slender grey hairs.

*Rostrum* with some slender pallid squamæ near the base. *Thorax* almost nude, not twice as long as it is broad, slightly wider before the middle than elsewhere, its sides gently rounded, its surface moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax at the base, twice its length, their sides nearly parallel, apices simple, rounded; distinctly and moderately coarsely striate-punctate, interstices rather narrow, plane, each with a series of minute punctures; they bear numerous erect, short, grey setæ. *Legs* finely setose; femora long and somewhat clavate; tibiæ stout, a little flexuous, the intermediate and posterior unarmed at the extremity. *Metasternum* and basal ventral segments distinctly but not closely punctate.

Length (rostr. incl.) 1, breadth  $\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Ida Valley, Otago.

One example found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Scolytidæ.

MESOSCOLYTUS, gen. nov.

*Body* narrow, cylindrical. *Head* deeply immersed in the excavate pronotum. *Antennæ* implanted close to the eyes, basal joint curvate, elongate, twice the length of all the others combined; second stout, triangular; remaining joints gradually expanded, extremely short, and so closely articulated as to be almost indistinguishable. *Club* large, flattened, and compact, broadly oval, not visibly articulated above. *Eyes* depressed, distinctly faceted, strongly transverse, widely distant. *Thorax* large, without lateral margins. *Scutellum* small. *Legs* slender, femora laterally compressed;

*tibiæ* slender at base, expanded beyond, minutely denticulate externally, the two front pairs obliquely truncate at the extremity, the posterior obliquely rounded. *Tarsi* filiform and slender, not as long as the *tibiæ*, the basal three joints elongate and nearly equal, third not lobate, and interposed between it and the elongate terminal joint there is a minute but distinct fourth joint.

*Front coxæ* large, prominent, almost contiguous, the intermediate and posterior just perceptibly separated. *Abdomen* rather longer than the metasternum, its segments with straight sutures, that between the basal two very fine, the others deep; the segments are horizontal and on the same plane, the first is distinctly longer than the second, the third and fourth are nearly equal to one another, but shorter than the preceding one.

In *Scolytus* the general form may be termed stumpy, the anterior *tibiæ* terminate in prominent curvate hooks externally, the elytra are quite truncate at the apex, and the abdomen is retracted and suddenly bent upwards, so that the metasternum is abruptly prominent. In the genus here described the *tibiæ* are unarmed at the outer extremity, the ventral segments are horizontal and are contiguous with the epipleuræ throughout. *Tomicus* more nearly resembles this genus in contour, but the eyes are emarginate and the posterior portions of the elytra are either truncate or excavate and spinose.

#### *Mesoscolytus inurbanus*, Broun.

*Cylindrical*, slightly nitid, rufo-piceous or nigrescent, sparingly clothed with erect, slender, yellowish hairs; legs and antennæ testaceous or pale castaneous.

*Thorax* longer than broad, base truncate, its rounded anterior portion transversely punctate-rugose or granulate, its appearance depending upon the direction from which it is examined; the basal part is finely and distantly sculptured and the middle of the disk is somewhat elevated. *Elytra* with three or four ill-defined striæ near the apices, but on the dorsum with series of moderately fine punctures, interstices simple. *Scutellum* smooth. The *antennal club*, though palette-like above, is feebly articulated underneath, the bald basal joint being as long as the three pubescent terminal ones.

*Underside* shining, brownish black, sparingly clothed with elongate but extremely slender greyish hairs. Flanks of prosternum finely punctured. Metasternum convex, almost

smooth, but with a short furrow behind along the middle. Ventral segments finely punctate, but without other marks.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Clevedon.

The unique damaged specimen found about thirty years ago at Tairua (no. 629) was referred to *Apate*, but the capture of two more recently on the Hunua Range enables me to define the position of the species more accurately, so I thought it advisable to redescribe it.

### Group Lamiidæ.

#### *Somatidia testudo*, sp. n.

*Convex*, moderately elongate, slightly nitid, rather sparsely pubescent, rufo-fuscous; the base, sides, apex, and a post-median fascia of the elytra fuscous.

*Thorax* transverse, its greater portion rounded laterally, widest at the middle, much narrowed, almost constricted, near the base; its surface is moderately coarsely and irregularly punctured except on a large triangular discoidal space, which is quite smooth; its clothing is yellowish, decumbent, and scanty, but more concentrated before the scutellum. *Elytra* rather elongate, broadest before the middle; their pubescence is very fine, depressed, and ash-coloured, there are also numerous short, erect, reddish setæ; the punctuation is coarse and irregular, there is a slight longitudinal elevation on each near the base, but no other inequalities.

*Antennæ* stout, shorter than the body, reddish, pubescent, joints 4-11 more or less infuscate, third joint longest, about one third longer than fourth. *Femora* stout, infuscate; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, the former with a brown spot near the extremity, their basal portion also infuscate.

*Abdomen* fuscous, very gradually narrowed backwards; segments 1-4 slightly diminish in length, fifth longer than the preceding one; its covering consists of depressed cinereous hairs.

The smooth shield-like space on the thorax and the rather scanty inconspicuous pubescence render its recognition a comparatively easy matter.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{8}$  lines.

Otago.

One from Mr. Sandager.

Auckland, New Zealand,

15th March, 1904.